

SG01XXL-8ISO90

Broadband SiC based UV photodiode A = 36 mm²

GENERAL FEATURES



Properties of the SG01XXL-8ISO90 UV photodiode

- Broadband UVA+UVB+UVC, PTB reported high chip stability
- Active Area A = 36 mm²
- TO8 hermetically sealed metal housing, two isolated pins in a circle
- 10μW/cm² peak radiation results a current of approx. 468 nA

About the material Silicon Carbide (SiC)

SiC provides the unique property of extreme radiation hardness, near-perfect visible blindness, low dark current, high speed and low noise. These features make SiC the best available material for visible blind semiconductor UV detectors. The SiC detectors can be permanently operated at up to 170°C (338°F). The temperature coefficient of signal (responsivity) is also low, < 0,1%/K. Because of the low noise (dark current in the fA range), very low UV radiation intensities can be measured reliably. Please note that this device needs an appropriate amplifier (see typical circuit on page 3).

Options

SiC photodiodes are available with five different active chip areas from 0,06 mm² up to 4,00 mm². Standard version is broadband UVA-UVB-UVC. Four filtered versions lead to a tighter sensitivity range. All photodiodes have a hermetically sealed metal housing (TO type), either a 5,5 mm diameter TO18 housing or a 9,2 mm TO5 housing. Further option is either a 2 pin header (1 isolated, 1 grounded) or a 3 pin header (2 isolated, 1 grounded).

NOMENCLATURE

SG01			
S, M, D, L, XL	nothing, A, B, C or E	18, 18ISO90, 18S, 5, 5ISO90	nothing, Lens, MEGA, GIGA
Chip area	Spectral response	Housing	Special
S 0,06 mm ²	nothing = broadband $\lambda_{\max} = 280 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{S10\%} = 221 \text{ nm} \dots 358 \text{ nm}$	18 2-pin TO18 housing, h = 5,2 mm, 1 pin isolated, 1 pin grounded	Lens with concentrating lens, TO5 only
M 0,20 mm ²	A = UVA $\lambda_{\max} = 331 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{S10\%} = 309 \text{ nm} \dots 367 \text{ nm}$	18ISO90 3-pin TO18 housing, h = 5,2 mm, 2 pins isolated, 1 pin grounded	
D 0,50 mm ²	B = UVB $\lambda_{\max} = 280 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{S10\%} = 231 \text{ nm} \dots 309 \text{ nm}$	18S 2-pin TO18 housing, h = 3,7 mm, 1 pin isolated, 1 pin grounded	MEGA with attenuator up to 0,5 W/cm ²
L 1,00 mm ²	C = UVC $\lambda_{\max} = 275 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{S10\%} = 225 \text{ nm} \dots 287 \text{ nm}$	5 2-pin TO5 housing, h = 4,3 mm for broadband; h = 6,7 mm for filtered UVA, UVB, UVC, UVI	GIGA with attenuator up to 7 W/cm ²
XL 4,00 mm ²	E = UV-Index spectral response according to CIE087	5ISO90 3-pin TO5 housing, h = 4,2 mm, 2 pins isolated, 1 pin grounded	

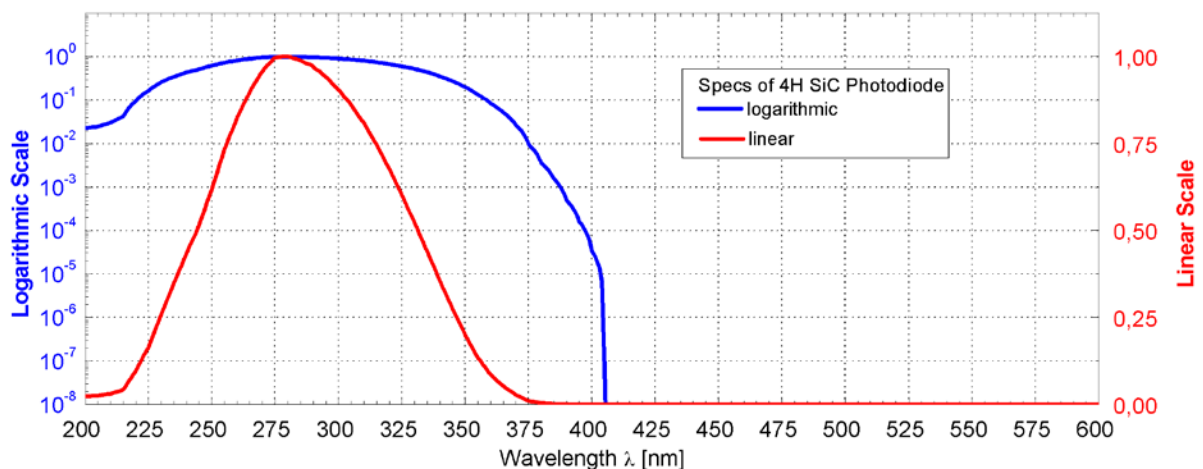
SG01XXL-8ISO90

Broadband SiC based UV photodiode A = 36 mm²

SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Spectral Characteristics			
Typical Responsivity at Peak Wavelength	S_{\max}	0,130	AW ⁻¹
Wavelength of max. Spectral Responsivity	λ_{\max}	280	nm
Responsivity Range ($S=0,1 \cdot S_{\max}$)	–	221 ... 358	nm
Visible Blindness ($S_{\max}/S_{>405\text{nm}}$)	VB	$> 10^{10}$	–
General Characteristics (T=25°C)			
Active Area	A	36	mm ²
Dark Current (1V reverse bias)	I_d	120	fA
Capacitance	C	9000	pF
Short Circuit (10μW/cm ² at peak)	I_o	468	nA
Temperature Coefficient	T_c	< 0,1	%/K
Maximum Ratings			
Operating Temperature	T_{opt}	-55 ... +170	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stor}	-55 ... +170	°C
Soldering Temperature (3s)	T_{sold}	260	°C
Reverse Voltage	$V_{R\max}$	20	V

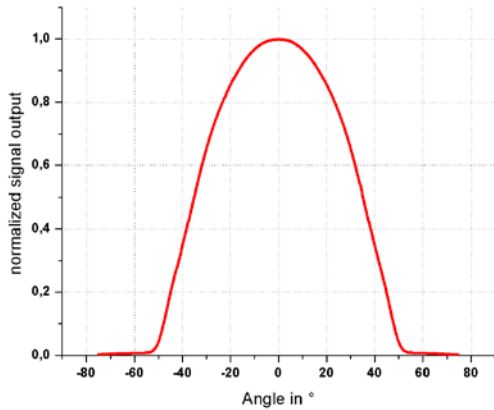
NORMALIZED SPECTRAL RESPONSIVITY



SG01XXL-8ISO90

Broadband SiC based UV photodiode $A = 36 \text{ mm}^2$

FIELD OF VIEW

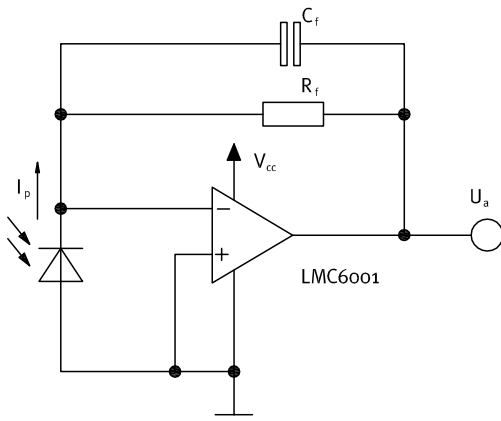


Measurement Setup:

lamp aperture diameter: 10 mm
distance lamp aperture to second aperture: 17 mm
second aperture diameter: 10 mm
distance second aperture to detector: 93 mm

pivot level = top surface of the photodiode window

TYPICAL CIRCUIT



Calculations and Limits:

$$U_a = I_p \times R_f = 0 \dots \sim V_{cc}$$

$U_{a,max}$ depends on load and amplifier type

$R_f = 10k\Omega \dots \sim 10G\Omega$, $C_f \geq 3pF$
Recommendation: $R_f \times C_f \geq 10^{-3}s$

$$I_{p,max} = U_{a,max} \div R_f$$

$$\text{Bandwidth} = \text{DC} \dots \frac{1}{2\pi \times R_f \times C_f}$$

Example:

$$I_p = 20nA, R_f = 100M\Omega, C_f = 100pF$$
$$U_a = 20 \times 10^{-9}A \times 100 \times 10^6\Omega = 2V$$